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receive from the Executors of the late Mrs. Stott the amount of her legacy to this Institution, and to execute the necessary bonds on payment of the same.

April 1st.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Dr. Morton read a letter addressed to him, from Dr. Alfred T. King, dated Greensburg, Pa., March 17, 1851, on the subject of the anatomy and functions of the brain in the inferior animals.

Dr. Morton, referring to the crania deposited by him this evening, stated that the cranium of the mummy recently dissected by Mr. Gliddon was that of a female, and an Egyptian in every respect. An attempt had been made to preserve all the bones, but upon some of them having been wetted, they were entirely converted into a clay-like mass; the cranium had, however, escaped. One of the Tapajos Indian crania was curiously embalmed, in a manner peculiar to these people, who place several together in jars: the eyes are singularly represented, and the skull presents the peculiar roundness of the posterior portion which is common to this race. The cranium of the Guayacuru (a young female) was interesting from the great rarity of these crania.

The following, offered by Dr. Elwyn, was adopted:—

Whereas, Mr. George Ord has kindly consented, at the request of members of the Academy, to place at its disposal a portrait of himself now in his possession:

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be directed to correspond with Mr. Ord on the subject, and to signify to him the gratification it would afford the Society to receive the portrait.

April 8th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Dr. Leidy exhibited three fragments of the inferior maxilla of a gigantic species of *Palæotherium*, to which in the last number of the Proceedings he had given the name *P. Proutii*, in honor of Dr. Hiram A. Prout, of St. Louis. By the latter gentleman they had been obligingly lent to him through Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution. One of them had been described by Dr. Prout in Silliman's Journal, the others had been since obtained. Two of the fragments apparently belonged to the same individual, viz: that described by Dr. Prout being a portion of the left ramus, containing the seventh molar tooth nearly entire and the preceding teeth much mutilated; and a part of the right ramus extending back to the angle containing three posterior molars mutilated. They correspond closely in appearance, age, and size. The third fragment is a much mutilated posterior molar of the right side, rather larger than the corresponding tooth of the above specimens. The posterior